

Hypsiboas caingua (Carrizo, 1990) (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae): Geographic distribution with a new state record in Brazil

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ABSTRACT: *Hypsiboas caingua* (Hylidae) is found in northeastern Argentina, in eastern Paraguay, and in Brazil is known only from the southeastern and southern states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. In this study we reviewed the geographic distribution of *H. caingua*, including the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, central-western Brazil among the known distribution of the species.

The *Hypsiboas pulchellus* species group comprises 34 recognized taxa (Faivovich *et al.* 2004, 2005; Antunes *et al.* 2008; Garcia *et al.* 2007; Garcia *et al.* 2008; Kwet 2008) distributed within central and southern South America (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). *Hypsiboas caingua* (Carrizo, 1990) was previously found in the Misiones and adjacent Corrientes Provinces in northeastern Argentina (Carrizo 1990; Langone 1993; Lavilla and Cei 2001; Alvarez *et al.* 2002), in eastern Paraguay (Aquino *et al.* 1996; Brusquetti and Lavilla 2006), and in the southeastern and southern states of São Paulo (Melo *et al.* 2007; Condez *et al.* 2009; Brassaloti *et al.* 2010; Araujo and Almeida-Santos 2011) and Rio Grande do Sul (Garcia and Vinciprova 1998), Brazil. In Brazil the known distribution of *H. caingua* is within the Atlantic Forest, Cerrado and Pampa biomes.

During a field trip in the municipality of Tacuru, Mato Grosso do Sul State, we found one individual of *Hypsiboas caingua* in the morning of 23 June 2008. This individual was collected (collection permits SISBio 502-17) and deposited in the herpetological collection of the Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia, municipality of Curitiba, Paraná (MHNCI 6594). The identification was achieved following the original description of the species (Carrizo 1990). Like described, the specimen (SVL = 36.5 mm; Figure 1) presents brown dorsal coloration with three discontinuous longitudinal dark lines; a dark brown dorso-lateral stripe extending from the tip of the snout through eye and tympanum to the flanks, bordered above by a thin whitish stripe; and groin and concealed surfaces of thigh clear with dark spots.

The specimen was resting on a leaf of a caraguatá (*Eryngium* sp.), in the margin of a river, at a riparian forest fragment (23°31'15" S, 55°07'29" W; 320 m elevation). The area is characterized by open environment very disturbed, with fragments of riparian semideciduous forest. No other individual of the species was found on site.

This site record extends the geographic distribution of the *Hypsiboas caingua* to the central-western Brazil, which

is located around 500 km far from the nearest previously reported site in southeastern Brazil (Figure 2). According to the updated geographic extension of *H. caingua*, there is a high probability that the species may also occur in the other southern states of Brazil.



FIGURE 1. *Hypsiboas caingua* collected in the municipality of Tacuru, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (MHNCI 6594). Upper, dorsal view; below, detail of the concealed surfaces of thigh.

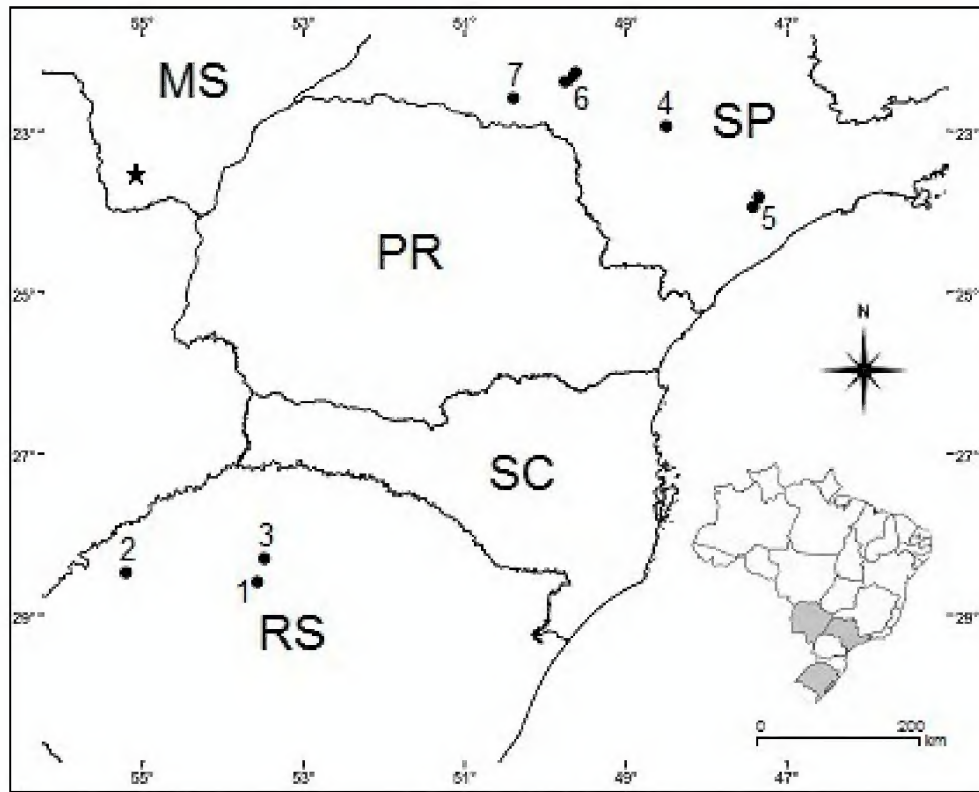


FIGURE 2. Distribution map of *Hypsiboas caingua* in Brazil: 1. Cruz Alta, 2. Santo Antônio das Missões, 3. Panambi (Condor), at Rio Grande do Sul State (RS); 4. Botucatu (Rubião Júnior), 5. Tapiraí and Piedade, 6. Alvinlândia and Gália (Estação Ecológica dos Caetetus), 7. Assis (Estação Ecológica de Assis), at São Paulo State (SP). The star indicates the new occurrence in the municipality of Tacuru, Mato Grosso do Sul State (MS). Data from: 1, 2, 3. Garcia and Vinciprova (1998); 4. Melo *et al.* (2007); 5. Condez *et al.* (2009); 6. Brassaloti *et al.* (2010); 7. Araujo and Almeida-Santos (2011).

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